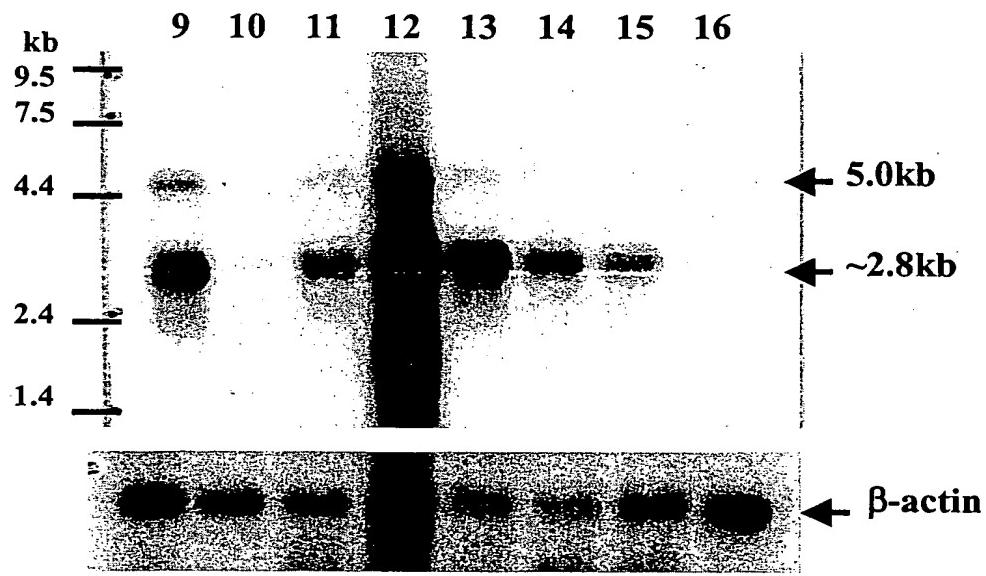
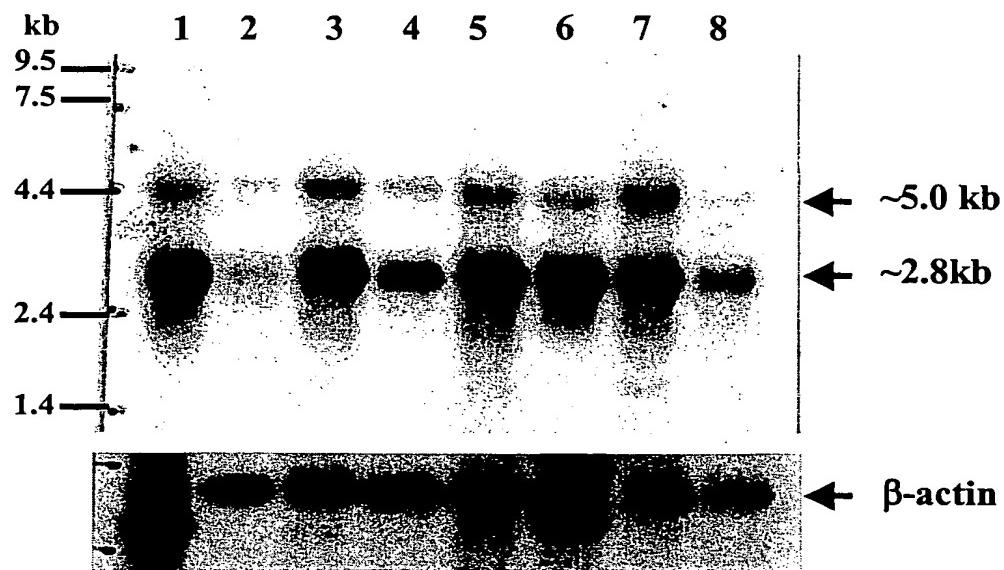


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101 tcaaagctcg ccagtaccct tggggtgttgtt acaagtggaa aatgaaaacc  
151 actgtgactt tgtaaagctg cgggaaatgc tcatttgtac aaatatggag  
201 gacctgcgag agcagaccca taccaggcac tatgagctt acaggcgctg  
251 caaaactggag gaaatgggct ttacagatgt gggcccagaa aacaagccag  
301 tcaggttaggg tggggttctt gggaagccaa ccaaagagga agtttagagag  
351 gattgcatat ttttatatat ccaggatgtat ggggcatgtt ttcttttagaa  
401 tctccccaaa ccatgatata gaatcatttg gtaatgacta attattgtgc  
451 ttctt

**Figure 1. Partial cDNA sequence of Shinc-1 gene.**

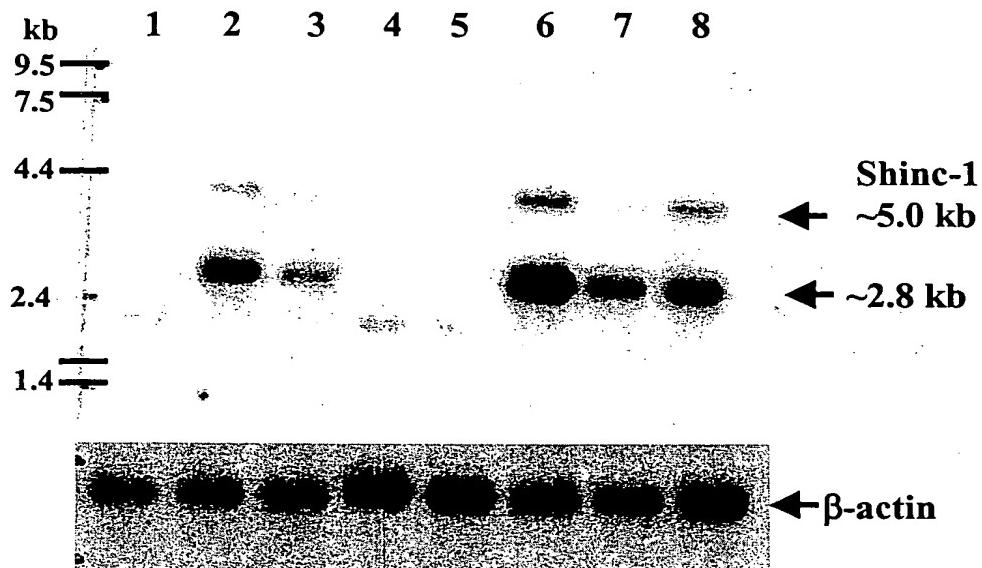
The partial nucleotide sequence of a Shinc-1 cDNA fragment (456 bp) isolated from human prostate cancer cells (DU-145) by the differential display of mRNA approach is shown.



**Figure 2. Expression of Shinc-1 mRNA in normal human tissues.**

Blots were hybridized with radiolabeled Shinc-1 cDNA probe followed by β-actin cDNA probe.

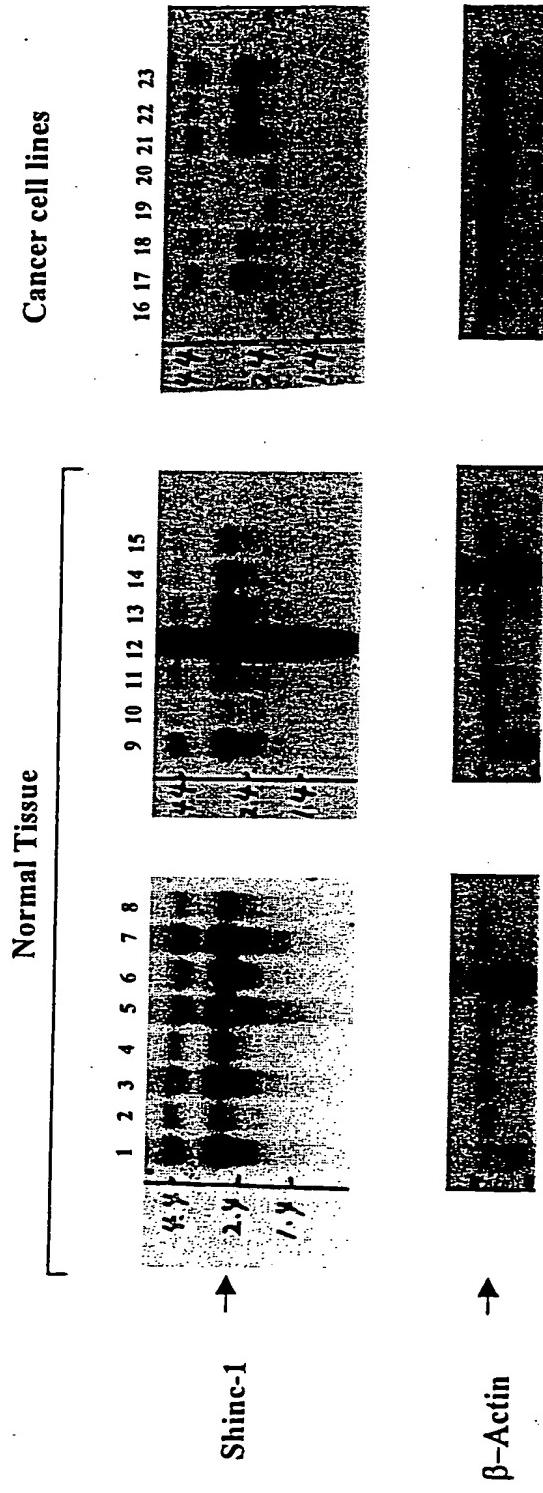
Lane 1: Heart; lane 2: Brain; lane 3: Placenta; lane 4: Lung; lane 5: Liver; lane 6: Skeletal muscle; lane 7: Kidney; lane 8: Pancreas; lane 9: Spleen; lane 10: Thymus; lane 11: Prostate; lane 12: Testis; lane 13: Ovary; lane 14: Small intestine; lane 15: Colon; lane 16: Peripheral blood leukocytes. Approximately 5.0 kb and 2.8 kB Shinc-1 transcripts are shown.

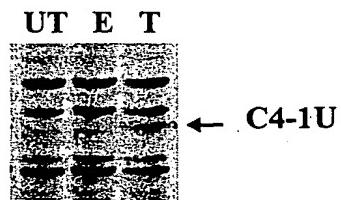


**Figure 3. Expression of Shinc-1 mRNA in human cancer cells.**

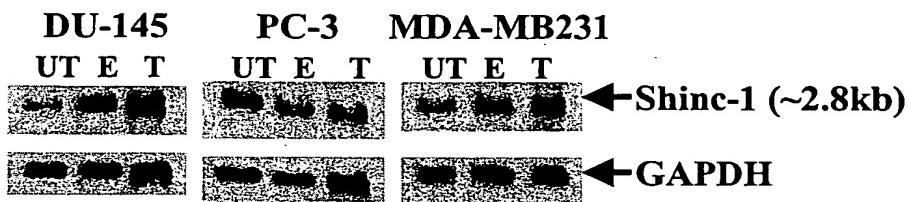
Blots were sequentially probed with radiolabeled Shinc-1 (upper panels) and β-actin (lower panels) cDNA probes. HL-60, promyelocytic leukemia (lane 1); HeLa-S3, (lane 2); K-562, chronic myelogenous leukemia (lane 3); MOLT-4, lymphoblastic leukemia (lane 4); BL-RAJI, Burkitt's lymphoma (lane 5); SW480, colorectal adenocarcinoma (lane 6); A549, lung carcinoma (lane 7); G361, melanoma (lane 8).

FIGURE 4+

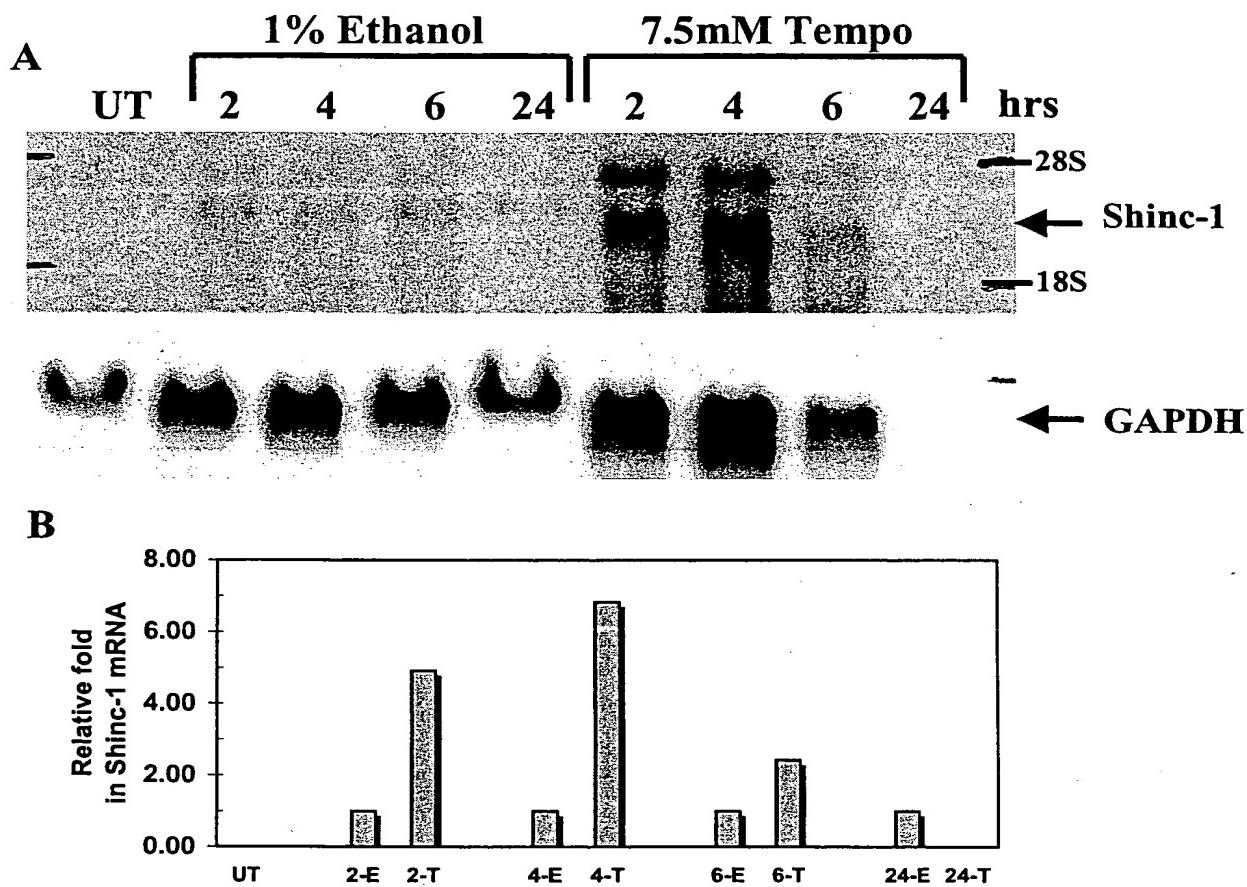




**Figure 5. Identification of differentially expressed C4-1U cDNA fragment in DU-145 cells treated with tempo.** DU-145 cells were treated for 2 h with 7.5 mM tempo (T), or vehicle (ethanol 1%. E) or left untreated (UT). Total cellular RNA was extracted using RNAAzol B (Tel-Test Inc, Texas).



**Figure 6. Northern blot hybridization analysis of Shinc-1 gene expression in tempo-treated human prostate (DU-145 and PC-3) and breast cancer cells (MDA-MB 231).**



**Figure 7. Time-course analysis of Shinc-1 mRNA expression in tempo-treated cells**  
 (A) DU-145 cells were treated with 7.5mM tempo or 1% ethanol for the indicated time. Total RNA were extracted from the cells and fractionated by electrophoresis.  
 (B) Autoradiographs were computer-scanned using the Image-Quant software (Molecular Dynamics). Relative fold change in the steady-state mRNAs level were calculated by normalizing against the GAPDH signal, followed by comparison with the expression in ethanol-treated and tempo-treated cells. UT: untreated, E: ethanol, T: tempo